

USSR.

Dyeing of mechanically-damaged fibers of polyacrylamide, and their dying with direct dyes. From K. G. and S. N. Grisaroff (7/8/61, 1954, R. No. 4, 259). It is found that swelling of Perlon is pH and  $\text{p}K_m$  influenced the rate of diffusion and the fixation of direct dyes on the fibre in neutral acid and alkaline solutions at lower temp. In acidic and neutral solutions, a salt is formed between the sulphon-groups of the dyes and the amino- and imino-groups of the polyacrylamide. In alkaline solutions, the direct dyes are absorbed by the hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl- and amino-groups of the dye and the carbonyl-groups of the polyacrylamide. For dyeing Perlon, it is advantageous to add 3%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and 1%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to the dye-bath. The direct dyes on Perlon have better fastness to washing than those on cotton; the light-fastness is equal or slightly lower.

L. T. T. I. A. (R.D.C.)

KOCEVAR, F

KOCEVAR, F. Organization of research in the Yugoslav textile industry. p.385

Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955

TEKSTIL

TECHNOLOGY

Zagreb

So: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), VOL. 4, NO. 9,  
Sept. 1955

KOCEVA R, F.

KOCEVAR, F. Organization of research work in the textile industry. p. 85

Vol. 6, No. 2, July 1955

NOVA PROIZVODNJA

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EKAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3  
March, 1956

KOCEVAR, F.

Prospects for production and use of chemical fibers  
in Yugoslavia. p. 40 . NOVA PROIZVODNJA (Uprava za  
napredek v proizvodnji) Ljubljana, Vol. 7, no. 1, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL),  
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Kolevat, Franjo

Wood pulp prepared from Arundo donax by the sulfate process, after an acid prehydrolysis, has been as a raw material for artificial fibers. (Franjo Kolevat and Stjepan Javorek-Kister, *Der Papier*, 1957, 1-315-507). The reed (I) contained 43.82% cellulose, 22.36% lignin, 20.75% pentosans, and 2.53% ash. It was prehydrolyzed with 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 135°, and the products were given kraft cooks, followed by a 2-stage bleach, which in the case of the 1% pretreated I gave 22% pulp (contg 96.33% a cellulose, and 2.6% pentosans) that was considered a suitable for textile product, whereas that treated with 0.5% acid yielded 25% of a "headerline" dissolving pulp.

Jozef R. Wue

PT

①

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia I  
 CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 1959, No. 88988  
 AUTHOR : Kocevar, F.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : A Modified Rapid Method for Determining the Degree of Polymerization of Cellulose  
 ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1959, 8, No 5, 355-361  
 ABSTRACT : Description of a modified method of viscosimetric determination of the degree of polymerization of cellulose. The method comprises a simplified preparation of samples which consists in washing them in a solution of soda and detergent, a fine comminution of the fibers, and the use of a hanging-level viscosimeter.  
 From author's summary.

CARD:

CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 20528  
 AUTHOR : Kocevar, F.  
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE ON 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9  
 TITLE : Correlation Between the Service Characteristics of Cotton Tricot Articles and the Average Degree of Polymerization of Cellulose  
 ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 8, No 5, 362-366 (1959)  
 ABSTRACT : The viscosimetric method is recommended for the control of the bleaching of cotton tricot. The increase in the average degree of polymerization (DP) of cellulose can be used as an index of the service characteristics of the finished articles. Wear tests on bleached and unbleached tricot underwear have shown the great value of the above method. It has been established that the correlation coefficient between the damage factor characterizing the wearability of the articles and the

CARDS: 1/2

CCOUNTRY	:	Yugoslavia	H-34
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhime, No. 5 1960, No.	20528
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	DP is constant and has a value of 0.88. Z. Lebedeva	
CARD#	2/2	518	"

ANDELKOVIC, C.; DZOKIC, D.; PODREZNICK, F.; ARUNOVIC, M.; CVETKOVIC, M.; SAVIC, S.; ARSENIEVIC, M.; MIGLEVSKI, V.; GANSEL, L.; KOCEVAR, F.

Review of periodicals; textile industry. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/51  
152 Ag-0 '64.

KOCH, A.

Effects of formaldehyde on influenza virus IV. Effects on the titratable groups of the virus. Acta microb. 9 no.1:97-102 '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs).  
(FORMALDEHYDE pharmacology) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES pharmacology)

CSONKA, E.; KOCH, A.

Effects of formaldehyde on influenza virus. III. Effects on the virus  
as an antigen. Acta microb. 9 no.1:89-96 '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs).  
(FORMALDEHYDE pharmacology) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES pharmacology)

HUNGARY

KOCH, A.: State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest [original language version not given] (director: BAKACS, T.).

"The Effect of Temperature on the Potentiometric Titration Curve of the Influenza Virus."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 2, 1963, pages 117-123.

Abstract: [English article, author's English summary] The analysis of the potentiometric titration curves, obtained at different temperatures for 1 g influenza virus protein N, has shown that the ionizing groups of this virus may be divided into three classes on the basis of their apparent heats of ionization ( $Q'$ ). Class 3 consists of uniform groups with an average  $Q'$  value of + 10,300 calories and  $pK' = 9.75$ . These groups are most probably the  $\epsilon\text{-NH}_2$  residues of lysine. Groups of class 2 have an average  $Q'$  value of + 6,400 calories and a  $pK'$  of 6.97, thus they are very likely the imidazolium residues of histidine. All other groups, i.e. those in the acid part of the transition zone between class 1 and class 2 and those in class 1, have  $Q'$  values between +2000 and +3000 calories, therefore, they might be regarded as carboxyls. The thermal method of analysis yielded  $pK'$  values for the influenza virus within the range of pH 3.00-10.75 as follows:  $pK'1=3.50$ ;  $pK'2=4.50$ ;  $pK'3=5.11$  (5.125);  $pK'4=5.73$ ;  $pK'5=6.97$ ;  $pK'6=9.75$ . The values for acid or base, bound by the individual groups, agreed well with similar data obtained earlier. No terminal amino or carboxyl groups ionized. 3 Western, 1 Hungarian reference.

1/1

KOCH, A.

Effect of temperature on the potentiometric titration curve  
of influenza virus. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.2:  
117-123 '63.

1. State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest.  
(TEMPERATURE) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES)  
(CHEMISTRY) (VIRAL PROTEINS)

KOCH, Bohdan, mgr inz.

Tests on the breaking capacity of a new series of Du-Wto 500 V  
fuse links. Prsegl elektrotechn 38 no.8:353-354 Ag '62.

KOCH, J.

Buildings and equipment of public playgrounds and gardens for  
children aged 8-10 years. Cesk.pediat. 15 no.12:1105-1107 D '60.

(CHILD WELFARE)

KOCH, Jaroslav

Change of excitation processes following feeding and sleep in 5-month-old infants. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.7/8:593-599 Ag '62.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta, vedouci ped. vyzkumu doc. dr. K. Polacek, CSc.  
(SLEEP) (INFANT NUTRITION) (REFLEX CONDITIONED)  
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KOCH, Jr.

Gamma globulin for preventing measles. Zhar.mikrobiol. epid. i  
imun. no.9:117 8 '55  
(MLRA 8:11)  
(MEASLES--PREVENTION) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

KOC, PEPEO

Foldrajzi széblexikon. Szerkesztette: Koch Ferenc és Petres Laslo. Budapest, "Muvelt Nep" Tudományos és Iamerettterjesztő Kiadó, 1955. 324 p., 44 l. of col. maps. (Pocket gazetteer. c.). illus., index)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KOCH, F.

Report on the 2d Geographical Congress of the All-Union Geographical Society of  
the Soviet Union.p.133. Vol.4, no.2, 1955. FELDRAJZI ERTESENTO. Budapest,  
Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol.5, No.4, April 1956

KOCH, F.

Research group for geographical science. p.247. Vol 4, No.2, 1955. FOLDRAJZI  
ERTESITO. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, No 4, April 1956

KOCH, F.

Situation and task of Hungarian geographical science. p. 641. Vol 114, no. 11, Nov. 1955. TERMEZET ES TARSADALOM. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

SZEKELY, Andras, dr., egyetemi adjunktus; BULLA, Bela, dr., egyetemi tanar;  
MAJOR, Jeno, dr.; KOCH, Ferenc, dr., egyetemi tanar;  
TOTH, Aurel, kozepiskolai tanar; KAZAR, Leona, tansegveneto  
tanar; DUDAR, Tibor; RADO, Sandor, egyetemi tanar, a  
foldrajstudomanyok doktora; DEZSENYI, Janos, dr.; KARLOCAI, Janos, dr.;  
LANG, Sandor, dr., egyetemi docens, a foldrajstudomanyok kandidatusa  
(Szeged); KIRPAS, Emil, dr., egyetemi docens, a foldrajstudomanyok  
kandidatusa (Szeged); PENZES, Istvan, dr. (Szeged); KOLTA, Janos, dr.;  
SZABO, Pal Zoltan, dr., foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;  
PINCES, Zoltan, dr.; KADAR, Laszlo, dr.; PRISNYAK, Sandor;  
PEJA, Gyozo, dr., foldrajstudomanyok kandidatusa

Reports on the work of the Divisions and country sections at  
the 82d general assembly of the Hungarian Geographical Society.  
Foldr koal '8 no.3:323-306 '60.

1. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag valasztmanyi tagja (for Szekely,  
Toth, Kazar, Karlocsei, Lang, Karpas, Kolta, Szabo, Pinczes,  
Peja). 2. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag tarselnoka (for Bulla,  
Koch and Rado). 3. "Foldrajzi Konklamenyek" ieszerkeszto  
bicottsagi tagja (for Koch and Rado). 4. Magyar Tudomanyos  
Akademia levelező tagja (for Bulla). 5. Magyar Foldrajzi  
Tarsasag Termeszeti Foldrajzi Szakosztaly elnöke (for Bulla).

(Continued on next card)

SZEKELY, Andras—(continued) Card 2.

6. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Termeszeti Foldrajzi Szakosztaly titkara (for Szekey). 7. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Gasdasagi Foldrajzi Szakosztaly elnöke (for Koch). 8. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Gasdasagi Foldrajzi Szakosztaly titkara (for Major). 9. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Oktatasmodszertani Szakosztaly elnöke, es Kozponti Pedagogus Tovabbkezpo Intezet (for Major). 10. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Oktatasmodszertani Szakosztaly titkara, es szakfelugyelo (for Toth). 11. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Terkepeszeti Szakosztaly elnöke (for Rado). 12. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Terkepeszeti Szakosztaly elnöke (for Rado). 13. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Termeszettjaro Csoport (for Deszenyi and Karloczai). 14. Vallaleti jogtanacsos (for Karloczai). 15. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Szegedi Osztalya elnöke (for Lang and Horpas). 16. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Szegedi Osztalya titkara (for Penzes). 17. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Del-Dunantuli Osztalya elnöke, es tudomanyos intezeti igazgato, Pecs (for Szabo). 18. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Del-Dunantuli Osztalya titkara, es tudomanyos munkatars, Pecs (for Kolta).

(Continued on next card)

SZEKELY, Andras--(continued) Card 3.

19. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Tiszántuli Osztalya elnöke (for Kadar). 20. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Tiszántuli Osztalya titkara (for Pinczes).
21. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Miskolci Osztalya Elnöke, és Kossuth-Rijas gimnaziumi igazgató (for Peja).
22. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Miskolci Osztalya titkara (for Friesnyak).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

KOCH, Ferenc, dr.

"British landscapes through maps," edited by K.C. Edwards.  
Reviewed by Ferenc Koch. Földrajzi Ért 12 no. 2:308-310 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

KOCH, Ferenc, dr., egyetemi tanár

"The industry of Spain and the Bank of Viscaya." Reviewed by  
Ferenc Koch. Földrajzi Szemle 11 no.1:86-88 '63.

1. Magyar Földrajzi Társaság valasztmányi tagja; "Földrajzi  
Koalámenyek" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

L 39350-66 EXP(m)

ACC NR: AP6027975

SOURCE CODE: GE/0025/66/009/005/0168/0169

AUTHOR: Koch, F.; Magvari, E.

33

ORG: Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Rumania

B

TITLE: Possibility of an isotopic effect in Cerenkov radiation

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 168-169

TOPIC TAGS: Cerenkov radiation, isotope, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: It was shown that by investigating the Cerenkov radiation it is possible to obtain further data on the isotopic effects in the interaction between materials and  $\beta$ -radiation. An angle-dependence in the Cerenkov radiation for isotopic substances was observed. This was shown on examples involving water and deuterium oxide. The relationships observed could be developed into an isotope-analytical technique; however, the method requires further refinement before it will attain the accuracy provided by refractometric techniques. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 23Oct65 / OTH REF: 008

me  
Card 1/1

0917 1690

KOCH, F.

Some aspects of the resonance of D<sup>3</sup>PH, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, in faint  
fields. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 9 no.1:139-145 '64.

14760

b0161  
9/058/62/000/007/052/058  
A062/A101

AUTHOR: Koch, Ferenc

TITLE: Some problems connected with the temperature dependence of the Procopiu effect

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 62 - 63, abstract 7B<sup>470</sup>  
("Studia Univ. Babes-Bolyai. Math-phys.", 1960, no. 1, 269 - 276,  
Rumanian; Russian and French summaries)

TEXT: It results from an experimental investigation of the temperature dependence of the Procopiu effect that the minimum axial current necessary for the effect to appear, decreases with the increase of the temperature. This fact confirms Procopiu's assumption (Procopiu, St. "J. Phys.", 1930, 7, 306 - 313) according to which the appearance of the effect is connected with the coercive force of the ferromagnet. The effect disappears at the Curie point, which shows its ferromagnetic nature. An analysis of the experimental data shows that the temperature dependence of the Procopiu effect is approximately analogous to the temperature dependence of the ferromagnet permeability.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KOCH, F. A.

✓ Temperature dependence of the Procopiu effect. F. A. Koch (Bolyai Univ., Cluj, Romania). Z. Physik 139, 193 (1957). — If an a.c. is passed through a wire of a ferromagnetic material an e.m.f. can be observed by means of a coaxial induction coil. The temp. dependence of this Procopiu effect (J. Phys. radium 7, 308 (1936)) was studied at zero tension of the wire. A similar temp. dependence as for the permeability was found. Rudolf Sigmund

463d

40705

9.9810

S/169/62/000/008/076/090  
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Koch, Hans, and Schminder, Rudolf

TITLE: Changes in the ionospheric "reduction coefficient"  
according to experimental data on oblique radio waves  
in the long-wave range

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 23,  
abstract 8 G 174. (Studia geophys. et geod., v.5, no.3,  
1961, 277-283). (German, abstract in Russian)

TEXT: Measurements at 245 kc/sec (Kalundborg transmitter)  
and 272 kc/sec (Czechoslovak transmitter) have been regularly  
carried out in the Geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Geophysical  
Observatory) of the Kollm (Karl Marx) University since 1957. At  
these frequencies the radio waves are propagated both as surface  
and space waves and are reflected from the E-layer and occasional-  
ly from the upper part of the D-layer. The aim of the experiment  
was to study the propagation of the space wave and its absorption  
in the D region. During daytime the absorption is so large that  
the space-wave field may be neglected and the direction finding

Card 1/3 X

Changes in the ionospheric ...

S/169/62/000/008/076/090  
EC32/E114

measurements on the transmitter yield the direction of arrival of the surface wave. The angle of arrival of the space wave during the evening is estimated from the angle  $\varphi$  through which the direction finding frame must be rotated in order to obtain the same field amplitude as in daytime. This angle is then used to calculate the "reduction coefficient" which characterises the propagation of the space wave and is given by:

$$\rho = \eta \sin \varphi / \sin^2 \beta_2 \cos \beta_1$$

where  $\eta$  is the propagation coefficient of the surface wave calculated from soil conductivity  $\sigma$ ;  $\beta_1$  is the angle between the direction of arrival of the reflected wave and the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point of reception to the line joining the earth's centre and the point of reflection; and  $\beta_2$  is the angle between the direction of arrival of the wave and the horizontal plane. Graphs giving the diurnal and seasonal variations in  $\rho$  are given and discussed. The following conclusions are drawn. The curvature of the graphs representing

Card 2/3

KOCH, Hugo; MARTON, Lasslo

Remarks. Elelm ipar 14 no.8/9:241-242 Ag-S '60.

1. Edesipari Mussaki Fejlesstesi Laboratorium (for Koch).
2. Csomagolasteknikai Intezet (for Marton).

KOCH, H.A.

Cultivation of yeasts of the Candida species on animal organs.  
Biologia (Bratisl) 20 no.1:52-54 '65

1. Aus der Hautklinik der Medizinischen Akademie Erfurt.

KOCH, J. (Praha 4, Podoli, nabr. K. Marxe 157)

The development of the conditioned orienting reaction to  
humans in 2-3 month infants. Activ. nerv. sup. (Praha) 7 no.2;  
141-142 '65

1. Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Prague.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

KARLIC, Tadeuss, mgr., ins.; KOCH, Jan, mgr., ins.

The accuracy of housings machined on vertical boring mills. Mechanik  
34 no.11:552-555 '61.

1. Politechnika Wroclawska.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

JEDRZEJEWSKI, Jerzy, mgr. ins.; KOCH, Jan, mgr. ins.

Size set up of single edge cutting tools. (To be contd.).  
Mechanik 35 no.6:316-318 Je '62.

1. Politechnika, Wroclaw.

JEDRZEJEWSKI, Jerzy, mgr. ins.; KOCH, Jan, mgr. ins.

Size set up of single-edge cutting tools. Part 2. Mechanik  
35 no.7:377-379 J1 '62.

1. Politechnika, Wroclaw.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

KOCH, J.

*Neuropsychical development of infant. Prakt. lek., Praha  
72 no. 6-7:139-144 5 Apr 1952.*  
(CLML 22:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

KOCH, J.

Method of development of neuropsychical function in children  
in nurseries. Prakt. lek., Praha 32 no. 6-7:144-149 5 Apr 1952.  
(CML 22:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

SVĚJCAR, J., professor, MUDr; TRNKA, V., MUDr; KOCH, J., Dr; BRUMECKY,  
doc. MUDr;

Problems of child education. Česk.pediat. 10 no.3:180-185 Apr 55.

1. Z I. detske kliniky v Praze, I. detske kliniky v Brně a UPMO v  
Praze-Podoli.

(EDUCATION,  
pediatric viewpoint)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behaviour.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17954

Author : Koch, Jaroslav

Inst :  
Title : The Method of Investigation of Higher Nervous Activity in Children of 9-18 Month Age-Group.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. pediatrie, 1956, 11, No 11, 814-818

Abstract : Investigation of motor-orientative positive and differentiated conditioned reactions on kinesthetic reinforcement (pressing a lever, the child opened a curtain behind which a multicolored figure moved) was combined with the registration of behavior of children in natural environment (adaptation to the conditions of new place, to people, peculiarities of behaviour, play, sleep etc). In older children under conditions of play, a positive reaction

Card 1/2

- 97 -

05-08-00-001-0000  
2-6-62

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17954

to familiar toys and a differentiated reaction to new toys (experiment "forbidden toy") was produced. --  
K.A. Ratner

Card 2/2

KOCH, Jaroslav

Changes in central nervous system excitability in year-old  
children while awake. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.24-25:757-765  
21 June 57.

1. Ustav pro paci o matku a dite, reditel prof. MUDr. J. Trapl,  
vedouci pediatrickeho vyskumu prof. MUDr. K. Kubat. J. K., Praha-  
Podoli, Nadr. K. Marxe, 157.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.  
excitability changes in year-old child, while awake (Cs))

KOCH, Jaroslav

Experience with the analysis of the effect of children's home environment on neuropsychical development of infants aged 4 to 12 months.  
Cesk. pediat. 16 no.4:322-330 Ap '61.

(CHILD PSYCHOLOGY)

L 13036-66

ACC NR: AP6005635

SOURCE CODE: C2/0079/65/007/002/0141/0142

AUTHOR: Koch, J.

ORG: Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Prague

TITLE: Development of the conditioned orienting reaction of humans in two- and three-month-old infants [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 141-142

TOPIC TAGS: conditioned reflex, man, acoustic biological effect

ABSTRACT: A conditioned orienting turning of the head was induced in infants; sound stimulation reinforced by other phenomena was used. In 2-month-old infants increase in the conditioned reaction is very slow, in 3-month-old, it is substantially increased. It took 10 trials to obtain a 70% correct response, while in 4-month-old children to reach the same rate required only 5 trials. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: none

3  
B

Card 1/1 HW

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JANOS, O.; DITTRICOVA, J.; KOCH, J.; PAPOUSEK, H.; TAVTERIANNOVA, M.; HELICHAR, V.; Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Prague. [Orig. version not given].

"Early Development of Higher Nervous Activity in Premature Infants with Respiratory Distress Syndrome."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, p 201

Abstract: 8 premature infants (average weight 1513 grams) who developed a "late asphyctic syndrome" and 9 infants (average weight 1582 grams) with a permanently good condition were studied for 6 months. Somatic development, health, and clinical manifestations in both groups were the same. There was no difference in the rate of reflex elaboration and differentiation, in synchronized sleep or any other aspects that were investigated. 1 Table, no references. Submitted at the 4th Conf. for Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mar. Lazne, 12-15 Oct 65.

1/1

4th Confer. of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mar. Lazne, 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

- 60 -

Performance Increase in 3 Month Old Infants Through a Phase Shift of Biorhythms."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, pp 204-205

Abstract: The performance of infants in the formation of conditioned orienting reflex depends not only on the stimulus, but also on cerebral tone which is subject to rhythmic fluctuations. The infants' performance was influenced by two rhythms: after awakening the speed of reactions increased for 40 minutes, and then decreased; after feeding the speed of reactions decreased for 60 minutes, and then started increasing and reached a maximum after 150 minutes. By a mutual timing of feeding and sleep it was possible to shift the phase of partial rhythms, promote synchronization or desynchronization, and achieve changes in cerebral tone and consequently in the performance of the child. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 4th Confer. of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mar. Lazne, 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.

1/1

*Koch, Jozsef*

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods      C-2  
of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 14920

Author : Koch Jozsef  
Inst : Not Given  
Title : Investigation of Certain Characteristics of the Discharge in  
Geiger-Mueller Counters.

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat., 1957, 5, No 3, 208-216

Abstract : The pulses were investigated in self-quenching Geiger-Mueller  
counters filled with a mixture of argon and ethyl alcohol.  
The speed of propagation of the discharge in the counter turns  
out to be proportional approximately to the overvoltage and  
the current seems proportional to the square of the overvoltage.

Card : 1/1

6

*ftch* ~~ftch~~  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

HUNGARY/Electricity - General

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 10869

Author : Koch Hozsef, Zedanszky Kalman  
Inst : Not Given  
Title : Compensation Method for Measuring Large Voltages

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat, 1957, 5, No 3, 245-246

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

KOCH, József; THALER, György

Many-channelled hodoscope. Koz fiz kozl MTA 9 no.5/6:351-355 '61.

KOCH, KHEL'MUT [KOCH, H.]

Galois group of a local field. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:1291-1294  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A.Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavлено  
akademikom I.M.Vinogradovym.  
(Galois theory)

Koch, L.

COUNTRY	: Hungary
CATEGORY	: Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.
ART. JOUR.	: Növ. Biol., No. 23 1958, No. 104:78
AUTHOR	: Szabolcs, István; Lang, István; Koch, Lehelné
INST.	: --
TITLE	: Plant Calcium Uptake on Saline Soils Treated with Ameliorating Substances Which Contain Ca <sup>45</sup>
ORIG. PUR.	: Agrokém. és talaj., 1957, 6. No. 3. 195-204
ABSTRACT	: In vegetative experiments on saline soils, fecal matter, calcium sulfate, granules of fecal matter and gypsum were employed as ameliorating substances (in the granules excretions and gypsum were in the ratio 1:1; magnitude of granule was 2.5-5.0 mm). In the experiment difference in dry matter of vetchling plants was not observed between the separate versions. Under the influence of the ameliorating substances the Ca content of the plants changed; in vetchling it rose by approximately 20%. Such a difference was found for all the materials used, independent of their amount and quality. On the basis of measurement of the

Card: 1/2

CATEGORY	:
ART. JOUR.	: Növ. Biol., No. 23 1958, No. 104:78
AUTHOR	:
INST.	:
TITLE	:
ORIG. PUR.	:
ABSTRACT	: activity of Ca <sup>45</sup> it was established that the application of increasing doses of CaCO <sub>3</sub> is connected with the increased absorption of active calcium. The plants absorb more Ca <sup>45</sup> when CaCO <sub>3</sub> is applied than from the same doses of CaSO <sub>4</sub> . The application of granules with the same and smaller doses causes an increase in absorption of active Ca in comparison with pulverised ameliorating substances.--L. D. Stonov

Card: 2/2

Koch, L.

9

V Study of organic reactivity by radiating iodine.  
Dunn GAI, Ferenc Dabka, László Czapl, Imre Károly, and  
László Károly. *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 64, 191-91 (1960).—  
Isotope exchange reactions between  $I^{131}$  labeled KI and Et,  
Pr, Bu, phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, and 4-phenylbutyl iodides were followed by data of the sp. activity of the org.  
iodide. Concns. of org. iodide were 0.2 mole/l. and of  
KI, 0.105 mole/l., in abs. alc. soln. The addn. of aniline to the mixt. inhibited isotope exchange; this was attributed  
to reaction with the org. radical resulting in splitting of the  
iodine atom from the structure. Desorption of the org. iodides from red P and active C was studied with a differential  
manometer and a counter. Graphs of the data showed that  
there was a const. value of activation energy for a given sur-  
face at a given temp. On the surface of red P there were at  
least 3 adsorption zones of different heats of adsorption. At  
the highest energy-level, there was rupture of the C—I bond,  
the liberated iodine atom forming P iodides with the adsorb-  
ent. At an intermediate energy-level, the C—I rupture  
still occurred with the iodine atom moving to the lowest  
energy level, at which the C—I bond remained stable and an  
alkyl iodide polymer formed and inhibited sp. activity of the  
adsorbent. Desorption from active C also started from  
zones of min. adsorption heat but sp. activities fluctuated  
considerably and desorption was reversible. An abs. alc.  
soln. of the org. iodides was shaken with a known amt. of  
active C for a few days until adsorption equil. was attained,  
the adsorbent filtered off and mixed with alc. soln. of KI,  
measuring the increase of  $I^{131}$  activity of the soln. The  
extent of isotope exchange between org. iodides adsorbed on  
C and KI was the same. With red P, however, no exchange  
was observed. Chem. reaction took place during adsorp-  
tion on red P. Relevant kinetic data were tabulated and  
shown graphically. J. S. Gaskin

Koch, M.

Biotrop AFIC(3)

14. A study of the reactivity of organic compounds with the use of radioactive isotopes. II. OAI. E. J. H. L. O'Neal, I. Kende, M. Koch. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, Vol. 61, 1958, No. 6, pp. 191-196, 8 figs., 1 tab.

The kinetics of isotope-exchanged<sup>1</sup> processes of alkyl and arylalkyl iodides and the influence of aniline on these processes were studied. The kinetics of desorption of alkyl iodides from activated carbon and red phosphorus were measured. Desorption data and the application of the differential isotope method revealed that chemical reactions take place simultaneously with the adsorption in red phosphorus while adsorption was reversible on activated carbon. The same conclusions were also supported by the results of the isotope exchange reactions between adsorbed organic iodides and potassium iodide in the liquid phase.

8  
2-77 May  
1

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Tf

Orsi

NICOLAE, Mihail, dr.; BOLOGA, L., fr.; DIACONESCU, C., dr.;  
CALUTU, I., chim.; KOCH, Maria, femeie

Observations on former epidemic hepatitis patients. Med. intern.  
15 no.10:1225-1232 '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul unificat Hunedoara.  
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KOCH, Martin (Jena)

Production of optical parts in the enterprise VEB Carl Zeiss,  
Jena. Jema mech opt 5 no.10:315-318 0 '60.

KIRRET, OSKAR, tehniliste teaduse kandidaat (1909), (Tartu); KOCH, R., tehniliste teaduse kandidaat; RUNDAL, L., tehniliste teaduse kandidaat

Chemical composition of Dictyonema shale found at Maardu, and its kerogen. Eesti Tead.akad.tekhn.fund. 8 no.4:243-255 '59.

(ERAI 9:5)

1. Direktor, Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Energeetika Instituut (for Kirret), 2. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Energeetika Instituut (for Koch and Rundal),  
(Kerogen) (Estonia-Shale)

KOCH, R.

"Construction of mechanical absorption apparatus applied in the chemical industry."

p. 247 (Przemysl Chemiczny) Vol. 12, no. 5, May 1956  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

KITSNIK, A.; KOCH, R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Organic matter and mineral contents in the various granulometric  
classes of pulverised kukersite. Izv. AN Est. SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat.  
i tekhn.nauk no.4:312-318 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimii A' Estonskoy SSR.

ZIOŁOKOWSKI, Zdzisław; KOCH, Roman

Operation characteristics of the centrifugal mechanical absorber.  
Chemia stosow 3 no.1:37-56 '59.

1. Katedra Inżynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Wrocław.

KOCH, Roman

H<sub>2</sub>S desorption from waste water during the working in emulsification range in a filled column. Chemia stosow 5 no.3:371-381 '61.

1. Katedra Inżynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika Wrocławskiego.

KOCH, Roman

H<sub>2</sub>S desorption from sewage water on a filled column working  
in emulsification range. Chemia stosow 5 no.3:371-381 '61.

1. Katedra Inżynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Wrocław.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9

ZIOLKOWSKI, Zdzislaw; KOCH, Roman

Certain problems of chemisorption kinetics in the emulsification range as seen from the example of  $\text{CO}_2$  absorption by aqueous NaOH solutions. Chemia stosow 7 no.4:519-543 '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk i Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

KOCH, Roman

Driving force of the mass exchange on overflow plates with the  
consideration of the mixture of the liquids. Chemia stoscw R  
l no.1:109-141 '64.

1. Submitted May 1, 1963.

KOCH, Roman

Comparison of methods of determining the mixing force correction  
for the tray column. Chemia stosow B 1 no.3:399-404 '64.

1. Department of Chemical Engineering of the Wroclaw Technical  
University. Submitted April 10, 1964.

KOCH, S.

VARBIRO, B.; SZAVA, I.; KOCH, S.

Goiter endemic in children in Komlo. Gyermekgyogyaszat 4 no.10:314-  
316 Oct 1953.  
(CDM 25:5)

1. Doctor for Varbiro. 2. Komlo Municipal Council Pediatric Dis-  
pensary.

~~Hoch, E.~~  
NYARY, I.; HOCH, E.

Diuretic effect of 2-amino-4-amino-1,3,5,-triasin on edema of the  
heart. Orv.hetil. 91 no.2):715-717 4 Je '50. (CLNL 19:3)

1. B Ward (Head Physician -- Dr. Imre Bach, Peterfy Sandor Street  
Hospital (Director -- Dr. Pal Zellner), National Institute for  
Social Insurance.

KOCH, S.; PINTER, M.; IVANOVICS, G.

Etiologic and epidemic significance of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 91 no.28:865-871 9 July 50.  
(CIML 20:7)

1. Institute of Pathology and Microbiology, Szeged University  
(Director of Institute--Dr. Gyorgy Ivanovics).

KOCH, S. 1951

(Path. Inst. U. of Szeged)

"A Physical Method of Demonstration of Virus Proliferation."

Acta Physiol. (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl (57-58)  
No abst. in Exc. Med.

KOCH, A.; HORVATH, S.; IVANOVICS, G.

An attempt to detect the virus infection of the chick embryo by  
registering the refractive power of the allantoic fluid. Acta physiol.  
hung. 2 no.3-4:525-531 1951. (CIML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pathology and Microbiology of Szeged University.

*A.C.C.*  
ABRAHAM, B.; KOCH, J.; IVANOVICS, O.

Cyclic multiplication of the Anjessky's disease virus. Acta  
microb. hung. 1 no.4;423-436 1954.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.  
(VIRUSES  
Anjessky's dis. virus, cyclic multiplication)

*A o c t*

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; KOCH, Sandor, dr.

Pneumonia and severe allergic penicillin shock during cortisone therapy. Orv. hetil. 95 no.38:1047-1049 19 Sept 54.

1. A Povarosi Peterfy Sandor-utcai Korhar-rendelo (igazgato-foervos: Lendvai Jozsef dr.) B) Belastalyanak (foervos: Bach Imre, dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) koslemenyek.

(ASTHMA, ther.

cortisone ther. compl. by pneumonia & followed by fatal anaphylactic shock due to penicillin ther.)

(PNEUMONIA, ther.

penicillin, causing fatal anaphylactic shock during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(ALLERGY

to penicillin, in pneumonia during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(PENICILLIN, inj. eff.

anaphylactic shock, fatal in pneumonia during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(CORTISONE, ther. use

status asthmaticus compl. by pneumonia, penicillin ther., causing fatal anaphylactic shock)

KOCH, A.

KOCH, A. Immunization experiments with different types of turps vaccine.  
In English. p. 185.

Vol. 3, No. 1/2, 1955  
ACTA, MICROPICLOGICA  
SCIENCE  
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

HUNGARY / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Influenza Virus. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5332.

Author : Koch, K.; Osonka, E.  
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.  
Title : Effects of Formaldehyde on Influenza Virus.  
I. Effects on the Hemagglutinating Activity of  
the Virus.

Orig Pub: Acta microbiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 4,  
No 3, 357-361.

Abstract: The effects of temperature, pH and concentration  
of formaldehyde and virus upon the process of  
inactivation of hemagglutinating activity of the  
influenza virus type A were studied. At 40°,  
the inactivation proceeded slowly; it was acceler-

Card 1/3

"Korm.," State Vaccine for Prod. + Res  
Budapest

15

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9  
Human and Animal Viruses. Influenza Virus.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5332.

Abstract: Incubated at 20° and set on rapidly at 37°. The  
increase of pH towards alkalinity (from 5.0 to  
8.0) accelerated the inactivation process. At  
pH 8.0, the inactivation proceeded most rapidly.  
At pH 8.0 and 37°, the inactivation was not ob-  
served if the formaldehyde concentration was  
less than 0.1%. The fluctuations in the con-  
centration of virus had no essential effect upon  
the time required for its complete inactivation.  
If during the first hours of inactivation a pH  
of 8.0 was decreased to 6.5, then the inactiva-  
tion was inhibited and "reactivation" of a part  
of the apparently inactivated virus was also ob-  
served. At the same time, its ability for ad-  
sorption and elution was also preserved. If,

Card 2/3

Abstract: on the other hand, the decrease of pH was effec-  
ted after a more prolonged period of time, then  
the inactivation process of the virus became ir-  
reversible. -- A. G. Bukinskaya

KOCH, I.; CSONKA, B.

Effects of formaldehyde on influenza virus. II. Effects on the infectivity of the virus. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.3:311-316 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest  
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES, eff. of drugs on  
formaldehyde on infectivity of viruses, cond. & mode of in-  
activation)  
(FORMALDEHYDE, eff.  
on infectivity of influenza viruses, cond. & mode of inac-  
tivation)

KOCH, A.; PENDO, A.

The use of carbon tetrachloride in the production of Cox-type typhus vaccine.  
p. 411.

ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 5,  
no. 4, 1958. In English.

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EAAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

HUNGARY

KOCH, Sandor, and GYORGY, Emese, Department of Virology at the National Institute of Public Health [original-language version not given] in Budapest (Director: BAKACS, T.).

"Studies on the Initial Phases of Poliovirus Reproduction Cycle"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricæ, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 85-94.

Abstract: [English article] It was shown that permanent monkey kidney cells suspended in Parker's No 199 medium and Hanks' balanced salt solution were able to support the replication of type 1 poliovirus (strain Mahoney). The time of onset, rate, and yield of virus replication was the same in both media; however, if bovine albumin was omitted from the medium, the yield and time of onset varied considerably. This suggests that two factors are jointly operative; one is represented by the bovine albumin, the other by the additional medium components. The bovine-albumin effect was functional for approximately 30 minutes only. 9 references, including 2 Hungarian and 7 Western. (Manuscript received 10 Dec 1965).

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L 00700-67 T JK

ACC NR: AF6035483

SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/66/013/001/0035/0094

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B

KOCH, Sandor, and GYURÓY, Emese, Department of Virology at the National Institute of Public Health [original-language version not given] in Budapest (Director: BAKÁCS, L.).

"Studies on the Initial Phases of Poliovirus Reproduction Cycle"

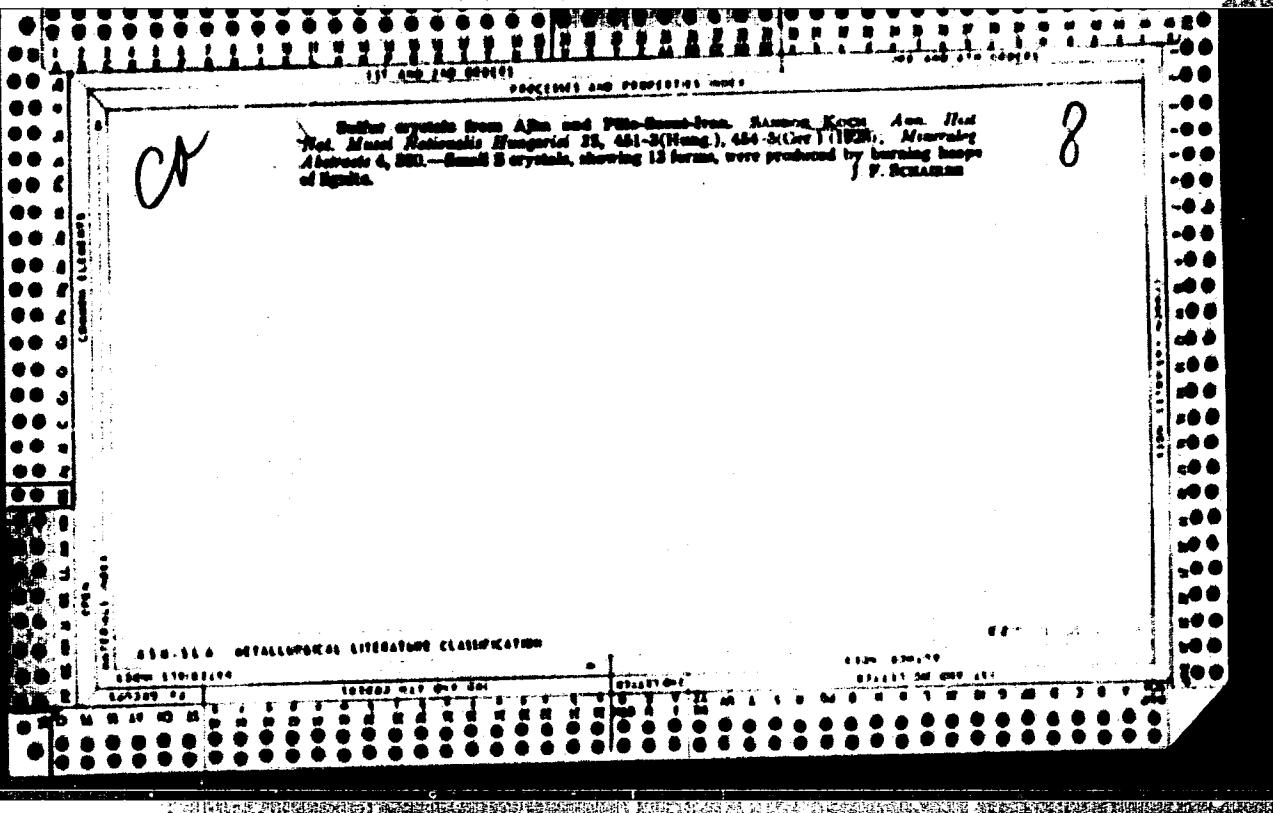
Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 83-94.

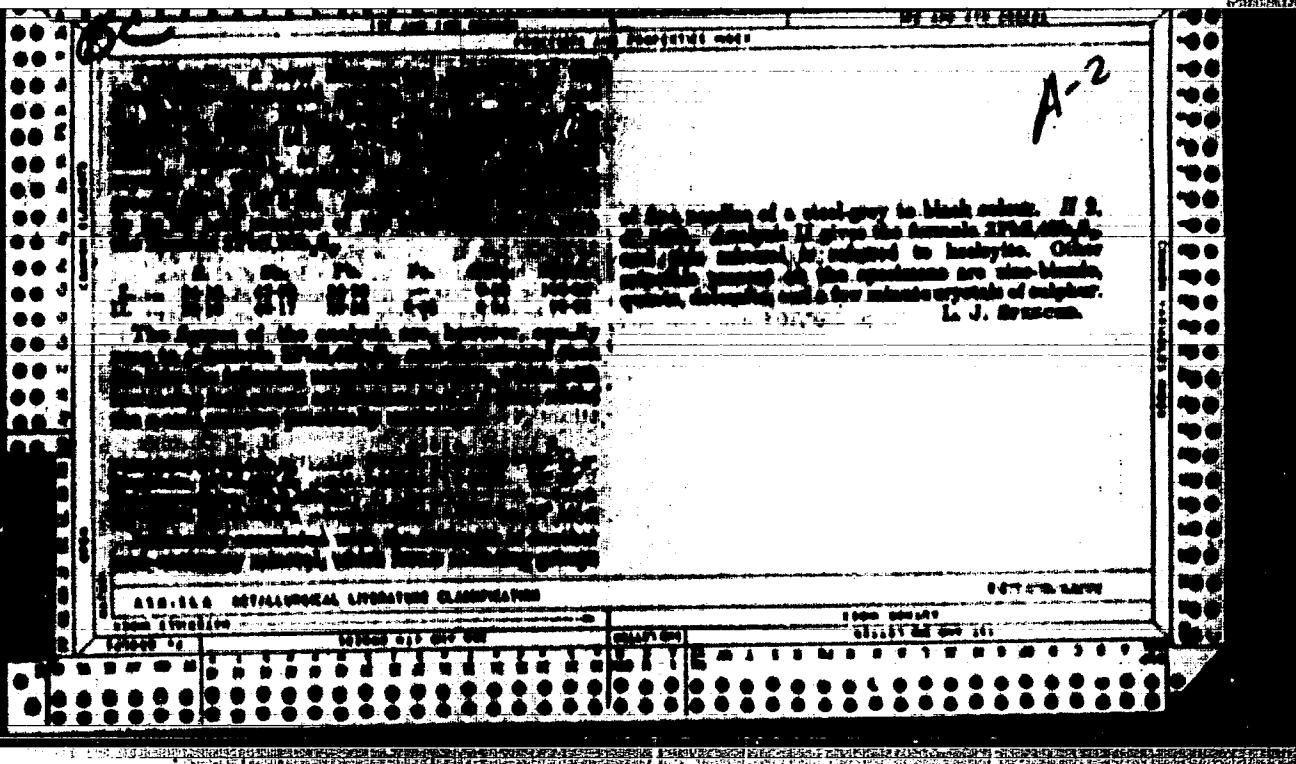
Abstract: [English article] It was shown that permanent monkey kidney cells suspended in Parker's No 199 medium and Hanks' balanced salt solution were able to support the replication of type 1 poliovirus (strain Mahoney). The time of onset, rate, and yield of virus replication was the same in both media; however, if bovine albumin was omitted from the medium, the yield and time of onset varied considerably. This suggests that two factors are jointly operative; one is represented by the bovine albumin, the other by the additional medium components. The bovine-albumin effect was functional for approximately 30 minutes only. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 36,834]

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, biologic reproduction

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Dec65 / ORIG REP: 002 / OTH REP: 007

Cord 1/1 mja





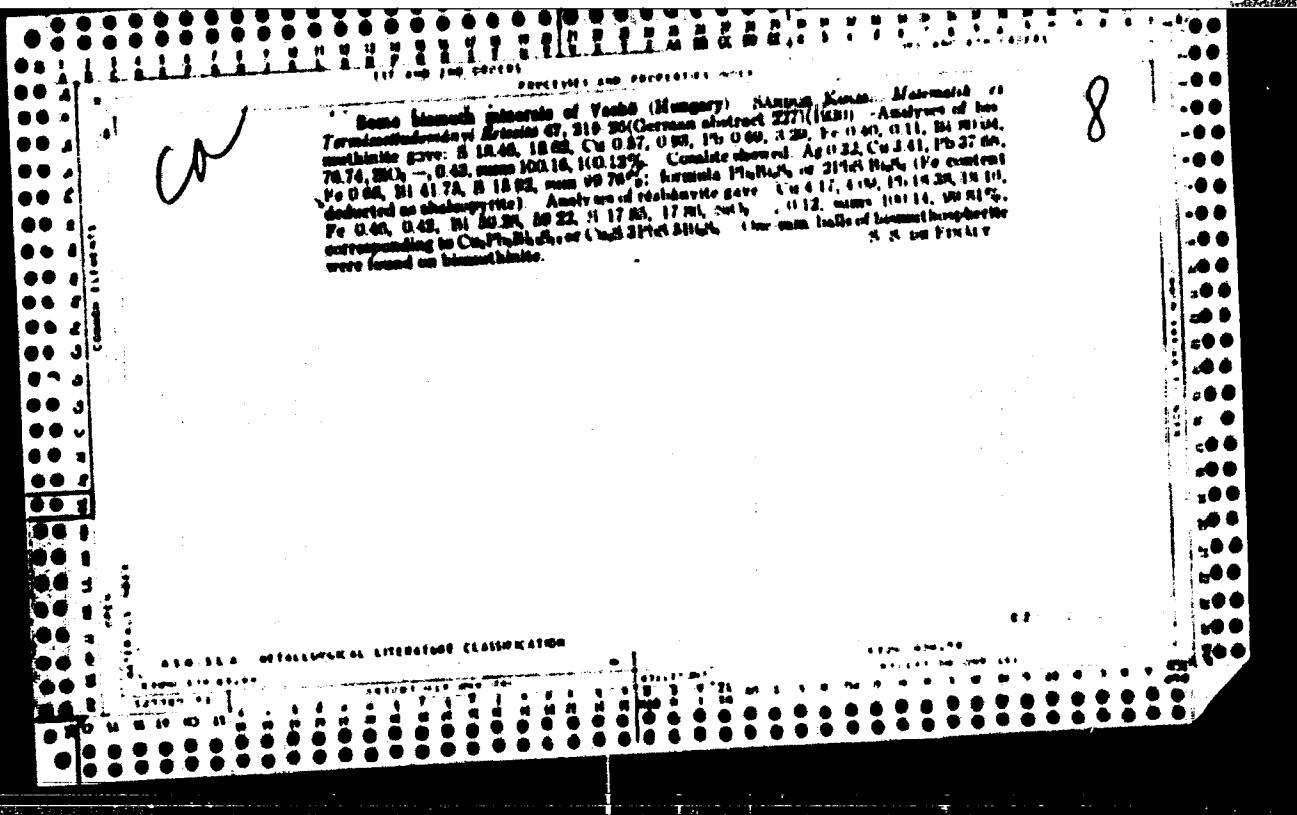
Bulky from Dogadada, Gassara, Koga, Mokmont, as translucent crystals  
64-65 (German standard 643) (1939).—The forms  $\{100\}$ ,  $\{111\}$ ,  $\{1111\}$  and  
 $\{1111\}$  were observed as fine crystals. Larger crystals were of a tetrahedrite, the smaller  
of a tritetractohedrite habit.

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"**





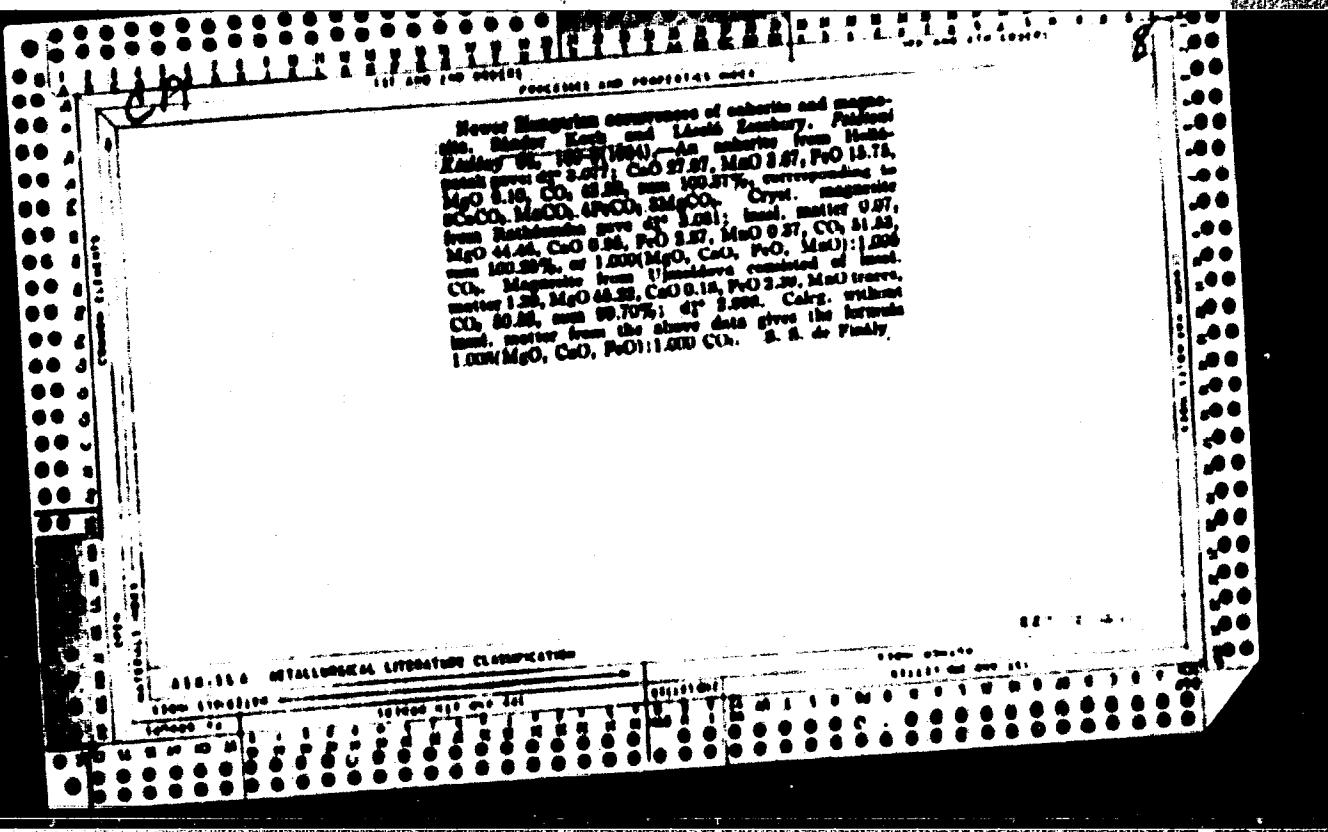
New occurrences of barite crystals at Obuda and Kapukonya. S. Kud. Ann.  
Mus. Natl. Hung. 27, 247-51 (1930-31). Newer Journ. Mineral. Chem. Mineralog.  
311-2. Two chem. analyses of barite are given.

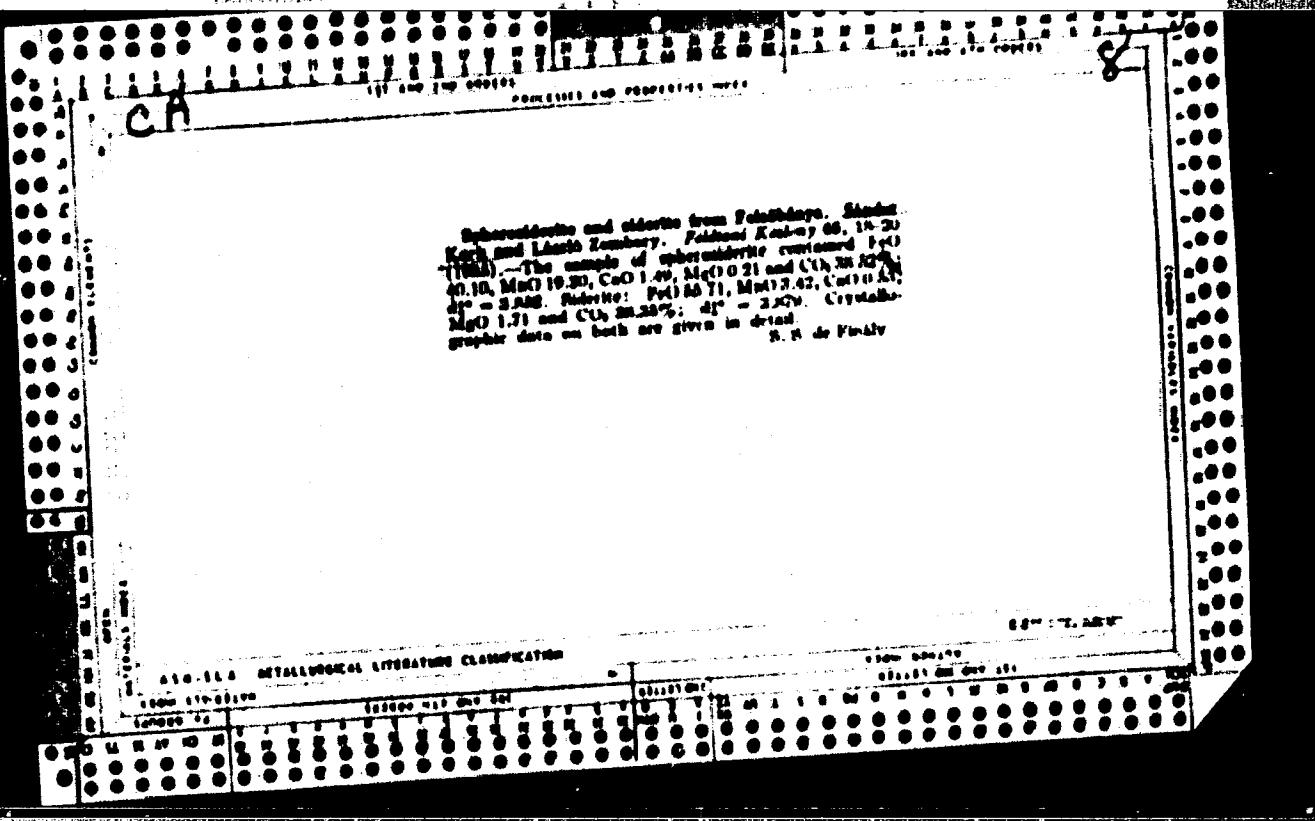
416-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Misclassified names from Göttingen country. Standard  
Kreis. Published *Kleister* 14, 126-60 (1954).—Five An-  
omids occurred in a schistose mass of Coccoferro, where the  
ores contain 10.37% Sn and 0.71 g. per metric ton.  
Detailed mineralogical data are published for garnetite  
and fluorapatite country; see also Cl., S. S. de Fleury.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"





Ca

"The lead ore occurrence at Bearberg, Komatsu Paper  
Company, Kimb., Asia, Low. Arged. - the Mica-schist.  
PbSg. [N.B.] 1, 1-12(1963). Galena, largely altered to  
cerussite and calcium pyromorphite, occurs in veins in  
recrystd. limestone, associated with quartz and Fe-Al  
carbonates. Michael Fletcher

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

CA

P

Spring limestone of Lîva (Lator, Czechoslovakia)  
and Korond (Corund, Romania). Sándor Kerec (Univ.  
Budapest, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegd.* 3, 1977, p. 1-12.

*Petrog.* 3, 17-20 (1948) (English summary).—Analyses are  
given of calcite from Lîva and of a mixt. of calcite and  
aragonite from Korond. These spring deposits are  
banded "onyx," some layers being gray owing to clay in-  
clusions, some black owing to Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and others brown owing  
to Fe(III). Michael Fletcher

Koch, Sandor

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

The literature of the mineralogical and geological  
aspects, Origin, Economy, and Technology of the  
ores of the Soviet Union, Soviet Min. Prom., 1,  
1-11 (1953) (in English, 13-17).—The mineralogy and chem-  
istry of Fe ore deposits of various origins are discussed.  
Petrographic descriptions of the ores are presented. The  
following new chem. analyses are given: 3 hematite-magnetite  
ores, 8 siderite ores, 3 spherulites (impure), 1 dolomite  
(impure), 5 hematite-limonite ores, 1 magnetite-covellite  
from a vein, 14 hematites, 1 Fe siderite, 1 limonite. Two  
barites from Rudnaya contained, in %, resp., BaO 52.52,  
63.13; FeO 8.90, 9.79; MnO 1.28, —; CaO 9.72, 1.47;  
SrO 0, —; H<sub>2</sub>O 0.57, 0.64; SO<sub>4</sub> 18.46, 14.38; CO<sub>3</sub> 40.49,  
0.48; total 100.46, 100.51%. A tremolite from Rud-  
naya contained, in %, Ca 39.01, Fe 5.75, Mg 1.52, SiO<sub>2</sub>  
37.70, Al 21.40, total 100.00, total 99.49; a talcite, Fe 49.51,  
SiO<sub>2</sub> 4.34, TiO<sub>2</sub> 0.19, Mn 0.74, Al 12.41, CaO 0.16, BaO 18.81,  
MgO 1.41, MnO 9.44, CO<sub>3</sub> 10.46, total 100.00%; a pyrophy-  
llite, MnO 9.44, MnO 9.74, FeO 1.11, AlO<sub>2</sub> 9.44, BaO  
19.49, CaO 1.50, MnO 1.47, K<sub>2</sub>O 0, MnO 6, H<sub>2</sub>O + 8.74,  
SiO<sub>2</sub> 0.57, total 100.00; a spinel, Cu 38.62, O 11.14, total  
99.76%. A hematite from Ternopil' contained, in %, FeO 36.25,  
FeO 0.43, AlO<sub>2</sub> 0.78, MnO 8, CaO 9.37, MgO  
0, FeO 0.43, CO<sub>3</sub> 0.74, SiO<sub>2</sub> 1.50, total 100.14%. A pyro-  
phyllite from M44 contained FeO<sub>2</sub> 3.06, AlO<sub>2</sub> 1.36, MnO<sub>2</sub>  
37.73, CaO 0.74, MnO 0, FeO 0.08, H<sub>2</sub>O + 1.26, H<sub>2</sub>O +  
8.25, SiO<sub>2</sub> 45.84, total 100.07%. 30 references. K. B.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723420013-9"

Jan 10, 1954 KOCH, S.

*Mineralogical & Geological Chemistry*

The manganese ore mineral occurrences of Hungary. S. Koch (Univ. Szeged, Hung.) and Gy. Graselli. *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Mineral., Petrog.* 3, 1-14 (1951) (in English).—An account is given of Mn mineralization in 7 deposits of sedimentary origin. The mineralogy, petrography, and manner of formation of the deposits are discussed. The chem. compn., in %, of pyrolomelanite from Rudabanya is MnO<sub>2</sub> 66.78, MnO 9.74, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.11, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.45, BaO 10.57, CaO 1.20, MgO 1.07, K<sub>2</sub>O trace, Na<sub>2</sub>O trace, H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup> 3.74, SiO<sub>2</sub> 0.57, total 100.83; Sr and Rb are detected spectrographically. Pyrolusites from Konalbaka, Urkut, and Epitny (3 samples) contained, in %, resp., MnO<sub>2</sub> 13.18, 71.25, 66.06, 94.00, 84.78; MnO—, 6.06, 2.18, 3.81, 4.19; Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.40, 0.40, trace, trace, 1.04; Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>—, 0.36, —, —; CaO 2.28, 0.08, —, —; MgO—, 0.17, —, —; BaO—, 1.32, —, —; K<sub>2</sub>O—, 0.21, —, —; Na<sub>2</sub>O—, 0.51, —; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>—, 0.54, —, —; H<sub>2</sub>O 0.57, —, 1.35, 1.43, 0.78; H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, 0.39, —, —; H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>—, 2.90, —, —, —; CO<sub>2</sub>—, 4.70, —, —; SiO<sub>2</sub> 81.80, 0.23, 0.72, 0.37, 9.60; total 100.20, 99.35, 100.31, 100.32, 100.35. Twelve chem. analyses are given of impure pyrolusite, manganite, and pyrolomelanite ores.

Kalervo Rankama  
Graphite resources of South Australia. F. N. Betheras. *South Australia Dept. Mines, Mining Rev.* 1950, No. 02, 151-62 (Pub. 1952).—A review. The Uley and Koppio mines have produced about 600 tons of graphite from deposits in schist. Reserves are probably large. Geophysical investigations in the vicinity of the Uley graphite mine. N. W. Garwoll. *Ibid.* 103-9. Geophysical investigations in the vicinity of the Koppio graphite mine. *Ibid.* 109-14. Willow graphite deposit. M. L. Wade. *Ibid.* 54-7.—Graphite occurs in schists contg. 18-23% C. Beneficiation of Willow graphite. N. Jackson. *Ibid.* 199-202.—Flotation tests under various conditions are described. The graphite requires grinding to minus 230 mesh, and the grade and particle size make it useless except for foundry graphite.

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Mineralogical Chemistry

✓ The minerals of the sulfo-ore deposit of Nagybörzsöny [Hungary]. S. Koch and Gy. Grosselly (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Mineral., Petrop.* 6, 1-21 (1952) (in English).—An account is given of the mineralization of the Nagybörzsöny mining district. The sulfides occur as mineralized zones and veins in hydrothermally altered dacites and andesites. The following minerals are described: apatite, pyrrhotite and its alteration products, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, Bi minerals, native Au, galena, and Pb-Sb minerals. New chem. analyses are given of a sulfide ore, a hydropyrite, an arsenopyrite (In %, Fe 33.00, Mn 0.20, As 40.03, S 20.00, insol. 6.85; total 100.13), a siderite (FeO 61.07, MnO 0.76, CaO trace, MgO trace, CO<sub>2</sub> 37.89, insol. 0.48; total 100.19), 2 sphalerites, and an arsenopyrite ore replaced by Bi minerals. The mineralogy of the district is compared with that of two other hydrothermal deposits from the Carpathian Mountains. K. R. —

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Koch,

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Data on the oxidation of pyrite-ore deposits. S. Koch (Univ. Szeged, Hungary) and J. V. Grasemann. Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Mineral. Petrol. 6, 217-30 (1952) (in English).—The soln. and oxidation of enargite (I) and a mixt. of I and pyrite (II) from the pyrite-ore deposit at Recsk, Hungary, was investigated by means of pure 0.05N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and solns. of 0.03N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with CuSO<sub>4</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, resp. The change in the content of free H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> total sulfate, Fe, Cu, and As in the solns. was investigated. The results (content in g./l.) are tabulated. The soln. and oxidation of sulfide minerals are governed by the chem. compn. of the minerals and by the mineral assemblage. In the expts. the free H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> content usually diminished, while total sulfate remained unchanged. For the I-II mixt., the total sulfate increased and the mixt. was most strongly oxidized in pure 0.05N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The series of decreasing solv. in 0.05N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> runs as follows: tetrabedrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, enargite, chalcocite. The possible manner of oxidation of enargite is discussed. The presence of CuSO<sub>4</sub> in the soln. greatly increased the content of dissolved Cu and As; the content of Fe was similarly increased. The oxidation of I-II mixts. was stronger than that of pure I. The dissolving action of CuSO<sub>4</sub> is stronger than the action of Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. The oxidation and soln. phenomena were investigated on the basis of the oxidation-reduction potential. The changes of the Fe<sup>2+</sup>/Fe<sup>3+</sup> ratio caused by Cu and Mn were examined, by measuring the change in the ferrous Fe content in a 0.05N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. caused by the presence of CuSO<sub>4</sub> and (or) MnSO<sub>4</sub>; the results are tabulated. The rate of oxidation of ferrous Fe was slower in a CuSO<sub>4</sub> soln. and more rapid in a MnSO<sub>4</sub> soln. than in a FeSO<sub>4</sub> soln. The simultaneous presence of Mn and Cu retarded the oxidation of ferrous Fe.

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